THE STATE CAPITAL.

End of the Struggle for a Working Mafority in the Assembly.

WINANS, REPUBLICAN, GDES OVER.

He Denounces the Republican Caucus and Cives his Allegiance to the Democracy.

The Irving Special Election Bill Passed.

The New Tax Lovy Bill Made a Special Order for Monday Evening.

PRCULATIONS AS TO WINANS' PRICE.

Reis Railroad Influence or Seventy-five Thousand Dollars.

Another "Destroying Augel of Tammany Passing Over the House."

ALBANY, April 15, 1871.

THE DEAD LOCK wat an end, and the banner of the democracy once sore floats triumphantly in the Assembly Chamber. Maw it was that the tide of battle was made so sudbody to change in favor of the bare majority at the sery moment when they seemed hemmel in upon all sides: what means were employed to weaken the maks of the enemy; what motives prompted the fection in the republican forces, are all questions of conjecture which may be saidly left to everybody to answer according to his own views of the late disagreeable situation. The fact is that the republicans have lost the fight, and that is enough. It all came about this morning when the Committee on Citles reported the new tax boy and the amendments to the city charter, and a motion was made to go into Committee of the Whole to consider them. Alvord and several other republic GOT INTO A WRANGLE

ever the motion, contending that, as the bills been very much amended in committee, should be printed and laid upon upon them. The democrats, at least the leaders, knew what was to come, and vigorously pressed all motious, one after another, and never flinched, even when the yeas and navs were called to occasion delay. Fields moved the previous question, said that his his name had been used in connection with the republican caucus resolution without his

with the republican caucus resolution without his authority. He further said he acknowledged that the democracy here was entitled to a constitutional majority, and he would be impossible to describe forty, and he would be impossible to describe thee. It would be impossible to describe the forty of the f

Here he was greeted with such a perfect storm of hises ne had to stop, and the Speaker ruled him sat of order. When quiet had been parmally restored he resumed:—

sat of order. When quiet had been partially restores he resume:—
"I was acoust to say that the reason why I desire to be excused from voting is that I don't desire to be associated with a person"—
Here he was again laterrupted by the democrats on the foor and the people in the galleries, who missed and hooted so persisteally that the Speaker that as much as he could do to quest the tunuit. Goodrich then voted no, and sat down. Winans, during the whole huboub, sat quietly in his seat, smiling as agreeably as though sometody had been delivering a tuisome eulogy on his high caaracter, and with which he felt mightly pleased. Frear then moved
The special elect N Bill,

THE SPECIAL ELECT N BILL, and it was passed, Whoms voltag with the demo-crate every time. It is between that, although the bill was passed, it will not be sent to the other House, as it was only rushed through to saisly those members who had promised nut to vote for the pas are of any other bill before it had passed the House.

the House.

Now I must confess that, although the republicans were comple elv taken by surprise when Winans rose from his seat and deliberately threw off his party a legiance, they had anticipated deletalong before the House had come together. Their surprise was not that one of their number had gone ever to the enemy, but that the one who had gone should have been the one they least suspected.

should have been the one they least suspected. Had

THE "FRAFTOR"

been one of the contempt by a varietious, small-souled country republicans who are always given the credit, whether they deserve it or not, of being always in the market at a very low price, they would have had good reason to have said, "We expected as murh," but who of the entire sixty-three republicans ever suspected Winans? Was it possible that the man who had during the session been ever in the front rank of the few who never would admit of compromise with the majority on any important question could go over to the other side,

LOOY, SOUL AND EREE HES?

Though suspicion a tached to more than a dozen of the minority as being rather prone to giving way to golden tempitations, not a breath of distrust was ever breathed against the man who, in the long run, by a simple word to-day, sent a thrill of joy

run, by a sample word to-day, sent a thrill of joj through every democratic beart in the House, and

was ever breathed against the man who, in the long run, by a simple word to-lay, sent a thrill of joy through every democratic heart in the House, and Over his political colleagues that will rest upon them heavily for the balance of the session. And why should be have been suspected? He is reputed to be very wealthy. He has one of the most expensive suits of apartments in the Delevan House, and has held for over twenty years a most flucture position on the Eric Rairoad. Add to this his unfluching devotion to his daty, during six years of legislation, and we can easily imagine why his detection has created such a tremendous sensation. The question now is, why did he turn traitor? Was it for money, for position, or was it to

be had made to the democrats when the Irving-Weed difficulty took place? It may be that money had something, in fact a great deal, to do with it, it all the stories that are adout about offers made to others yesterday can be relied upon. It is said that air. Black hit was offered upon. It is said that air. Black hit was offered and a lucrative position in New York to go over to the other side; but as the best authority for this statement is only Mr. Blackall himself, it can be taken with an immease grain of sait, at least as to the amount. So as to the money question there are many combiting opinions. If Winans were

A FOOR MAN

there would be but one opinion as to the motive power which flung him into the ranks of the democratic party. He claims that he was one of the republicans who pledged themselves to stand by the majority on all political questions provided they did not return irving in his sent after the difficulty he had had with weed, and that, finding that his colleagues were determined to take advantage of the corner into which, by standing as one man against the democratic party. He resolved to keep to his word, as for his name being attached to the caucus resolutions, proscribing the tax levy and other bills, he decignes that he signed the resolutions without asking what the res

what the resolutions were about. Now this may be a very

In the sight of Mr. Whans, but wil it be satisfactory to anybody else? If he had determined to stand by the democrats in the hour of their need way did he wait so long to show his hand? After the republican cauches resolutions had been published in the papers he voied with the republican to deteat the Special Election bill yesterday, and voted with them upon every fillbustering motion during line day upon which the ayes and nodes were called. Now, then, can it be that only the pure and hoporable motive of the keeping his word, pledged in a general way to go to the rescoe of the democrats in a certain contingency, prompted him to do as he did to-day? If so, did he not take a long time to make up his mind about it, after voting against the democrats and leading his indicance for two days to trip them up every step forward they endeavored to take? The real power beamed the throne is, in the opinion of many. SATISFAGIORY APOLOGY
In the sight of Mr. Whans, but will it be satisfactory to anybody else? If he had determined to stand by the democrats in the hour of their need way did he wait so long to show his hand? After the republican sale so long to show his hand? After the republican sale so long to show his hand? After the republican sale so tong to show his hand? After the republican sale so tong to show his hand? After the republican sale so the selling or at commute so treacherous and so despitate the Special Election bill yesterday, and voted with them upon every fillbustering motion during line day upon which the ayes and noce were called. Now, then, can it be that only given the republicans an opportunity of doing that which they ought to have done without any flouble, and that he was moved to the rescue of the democrats in a certain contingency, prompted him to do as he did to-day? If so, did he not take a long time to make up his mine flowing his influence for two days to trip them up beerly shop forward they endeavared to take? The real power behind the throne is, in the opinion of many.

Winans is an employe of the road, was elected of fits innuence and cao be elected by it again, no mailer what licked he may run on. The Ente colors of the colors. The fits innuence and cao be elected by it again, no mailer what licked he may run on. The Ente colors of the col

the democracy a debt of gratifule for having choked to death Goodreen's pain to put an end to their rascattles. They had it in their power to return the favor they obtained by the votes of the majority a few weeks ago by reaching forth their hand in the hour of the majority's need and pointing out the pain Winains should treat. The question is, Did they do soy I leave every person to judge for himself. Now, let me say this much about

do sor I leave every person to Judge for himself.

Now, let me say this much about

THE BRIBERY FEATURE

of the struggle of the last two or three days, which
has ended in so signal a defeat for the re-publicanit is asserted that several or the weak-kneed pluralines of the minority were "approached" has inchi,
but that every one relused to give way with the exception of two, and that an agreement was made
by the toolby significant employed for the purpose that
they should be well paid for their services.

The agreement was made so if one lost nears when
put to the final test the other should be ready to take
his place. One of the two did "sears," and, before
the House met, told the "parties of the dist part"
that he was struck of the down that would be made
about his defection and coa'd not stand the storm.

So he was laid on the shelf.

THE BARGAIN

was then struck with the other as follows:—He was
to get \$5,000 and a \$5,000 fer annum sinceure for
twe years it he held firm.

"Make it \$15,000 down and let the sinceures go
and I am yours," was the answer that is said to

"Make it \$75,000 down and let the sinecares go and I aan yours," was the answer that is said to have been made. What traft there is in this statement, which comes from a very reliable source, I know not. It was made before the House met, and the result of the vote on the Tax Levy previous question was in layor of the democrate. The question now is, was the regioncan who bargained for the \$75,000 the identical individ at who voted with the democrata in the end, or did he back out belochand and teave the tisk of questions his party places to a man who had pedged his word of honor to vote with them in a certain contingency? "Will anybody ever know which was which." In conclusion, let me add that Tom Fleids this afternoon gave notice that he would soon make a motion to so change a certain portion of

which require a two-thirds vote to carry certain motions as to make a majority vote undefent. This is eviden by with the internion of avoiding a deleat on the Tax Levy bill again when a motion will be made to go into Committee of the Whole upon it. Now that the minimary has been set in motion again at great cost no quibbling about old time regulations can be allowed.

NEW YORK LEHSLATURE.

ALBANY, April 15, 1871.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the act equalizing the State tax among the set eral counties of the State; to Incorporate Zimmerman's Verein, city of New York; to amend the rules relative to division and other fences; relative to actions against sherins; incorporating the American Trust Commony of New York; regularing appears from Surrogaters Courts; to incorporate the Grand Commandery of the State of New York; authorizing the city of Emilia to borrow money to pay indebtedines; to provide for the consolidation of the gasticht companies of Brooklyn; amenong the act extending the jurication of the New York Marine Court; makin; appropriations for canal expenses; authorizing a tax of o.o.c.thur of a mili for new work and extraordinary repairs on the canals; to incorporate the Autual Fencet. Life Policy Loan and Grust Company of New York; to Improve Van Brunt street, Brooklyn; to incorporate the Commercial Travellers' Association of New York; legalizing esecutions feated of octain Compty Clerks; authorizing Polion Earth of Brook yn to increase its capital scock; relative to appreaduces and employes; to provide for the payment of certain assessments on the property of the Roman Catholic Griphan Asylum of the city of Brooklyn.

AMINDARIAN TO THE VIADUCT BALLSOAD CHARTER.

of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of the city of Brocklyn.

AMENDMENT TO THE VIADUCT RAILEDAD CHARTER.

Mr. GENET introduced a bill to amend the Vasint Railroad charter, proinibiting corporate authorities of a ew York from sanscribing to the capital stock of the company until other parties shall have actually subscribed for and taken at least al, 900,000 o. stock of suid company and pard thereon in money at least ten per cent of the par value thereof.

Bectton 2 exemps the property of the company from the and sale for taxes during the time allowed for the completion of the road, but any of its real estate, not in the at the time of its completion, may be taxed for the full period the same as adjoining property. The point at which the branches shall diverge shall not be above Elshib street. Culiters under two acceptance of age shall be carried at half price. Notice of ten days shall be given to parties from whom property is to be taken. Rais may be laid on the surface of streets across which the road runs in case the streets are not permanently opened and graded. Branches of the road are also authorized for the purpose of making connections with other roads.

BILL VETORD BY THE GOVERNOR. The Governor returned to bit to touthorize the employment of stemographers in Surrogates' Courts in the Second and Third dudician districts, without bit approval. He was of the opinion that they should be employed on the authority of the board of Supervisor. The veto was sustained.

Adjourned to Monday morning at eight o'clock.

ALUANY, April 15, 1871.

THE NEW YORK TAX BILL. Mr. PREAR reported the bill amending the charter of New York; also the Two Per Cent Tax bill for New York. Mr. Frear asked unanimous consent to go into Committee of the

Whole on these bills. Mr. ALVORD said he had no desire to prevent action or these bills. They were important, and should receive careful

these bills. They were important, and should receive careful consideration. He would suggest that they be made the special order for Monday evening, and insisted that they should not be advanced to the prejudice of other bills. He would therefore object to granting the consent askeet. The chair then put the question to the House.

Mr. ALVONDARICH was the determination to pass these and often recessary bills, and then the harmer will full and told House adjourn, leaving the hundreds of other bills peneing.

Mr. Filling declares that there was no such determination entertained or thought of on the part of the majority. They were, on the other hand, cetermined that all the business before the floure shall be transacted before there is an adjournment.

mr. ALVOUD moved that the tills be printed and made the special order for Monday evening.

Mr. FIELDS called for the previous question, and it was Mr. Fixing cancer of the vote was taken Mr. Winans, (Rep.) of Chautangus, rose and said that his name had been used in connection with the republican caucus resolution without his authority. He further said he acknowledged that the democracy here was estitled to a constitutional majority, and he would vote hereafter with them every time. Gireat ap-

plause.)
The motion for the previous question was carried—63 to
53. Meases, Delano, Piorce, Prince and Wigams voted with
the democrats. There were also six republicans absolut.
The curvature was then out on Mr. Altrarie, motion to print The question was then put on Mr. Alford's motion to print and make the special order. Lost, by a rote of 54 to 55. The question was tenn taken on Mr. Fren's motion to go into Committee of the Whole. Lost—65 to 57; not a two-thirds vote.

BILL. FOR SPECIAL ELECTION IN THE SIXTEENTH DIS-

Bill. FOR SPECIAL ELECTION IN THE SIXTEENTH DISMIL. FOR SPECIAL ELECTION IN THE SIXTEENTH DISMIL. FOR SPECIAL ELECTION IN THE SIXTEENTH DISMIL. FREAR moved to take from the table the motion to reconsider the voic by which the bill ordering a special election
in the Sixteenth Assembly district of New York was out.
Carried—65 to 15.
The question was then taken on reconsidering the vote by
which the bill was lost. Carried—65 to 55.
MIL. FREAR then called for the previous question on the
passage of the bill, which was ordered—65 to 55.
MIL. FREAR moved that the House now adjourn to seven
of-cock on Monay evening.
While the vote was being taken MIL. FREAR said he found
many members were anxious to continue in session, and he
would therefore rode no. Lost by 46 to 70.
MIL. JACOBS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, introduced the annual State Tax bill. It imposes a tax of fire
mills and three eighths of a mill for general purposes to meet
descences in the general fund and for common schools and
the payment of the interest os the ordinary State deat. Lost
year the rate of tax for the same purposes was about seven
and shalf mills.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

and a half mills.

III.15 ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

A large number of bills were reported complete and ordered to a third reading, among them the Croton Water Tax bill and the New York Market Business bill.

Mr. Moselley introduced a bill to improve Sherman street,

Brooklyn.

ANNUAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Annual Appropriation bill was received from the Senate, and referred to the Committee on Ways and sleams, the Committee to report at any time.

M. FIELDS gave notice of his intention to move to change the rule so as to require only a majority instead of two-thirds to advance the business of the House, and of order. Declared out of or ler.
Adjourned to half past ten A. M. Monday.

FEELING IN THE CITY.

How the Eighteenth Warders Talk-The Union Leaguers on the Situation - The Extra Election and the Willing Patriots-Exultation and Indignation.

Last night, where politicians most do congregate the great topic of the night was the unexpected breaking of the deadlock at Albany. The arrival in the midst of an anxiously looking throng of a gentleman from Albany was an event that gathered together the stragglers as suddenly as the arrest of a pickpocket in Broadway in the blaze of day, and he had to sustain a intrallieuse of inquiries from a battery of eager questioning poli-ticians, who all wanted to know how the new thing worked this morning in the Legislature. sudden bolting of the republican into the democratic ranks and the happy termination of

THE DEMOCRATIC AGONY
was such a many-sided event that every
group had its own way of discussing it. in the different caucuses that were involuntarily made censure and commendation of the course adopted by Mr. Winans were pretty equally divided. The republicans of the Union League stripe were, of course, very indignant, and their vocabulary was scarcely sufficiently extensive, or, to use the lan-

of the law.

The most nettecable places visited hast night by the Herald reporter are given below:

At the Andrew Jackson Chin, in Lexington avenue, at I was quiet. Nobedy had arrived from Albany at the occes, and the usual habitures were not present. A group or two of young politicians gathered together on the stop and talked about the situation and speculared as to the future; but as they had no congress to guide them they were very often wide of the mark.

The entire the study and there is many of the simoke room was preity well it led to many of the simoke room was preity well it led to many of the simoke room was preity well it led to many of the simoke room was preity well it led to many of the tables. Winners came in for hearty republican miledictions. He had been bought by Tammany gold. There could not be say other explanation, and nenectorith Winners was politically dead. There was a reminiscence of the time when the republicans once frod the same fatal way and purchased two demortals, but it was a table step, and would certainly never be tepeated. Look what a neary retribution has followed one of these men. Calloot had found himself in the state Prison. No find to ment would be givtering coords to turn the republican party again from the pa ha of virtue. It was not themed to call any special riceting of the club would be regular meeting of the carb would be regular meeting of the carb would be beld and then Mr. Winans would do well to look out for some political undertaker, for the club would write such an epitapu for him that this Political in the smoking party inquired who was "this Mr. Winans seakhow?"

off.

One of the smoking party inquired who was "this Mr. Winans, anyhow;"

"Well," replied one of the members, throwing off a ree of smoke from a fragrant flavana e.gar, "the is a servant of Jim risk's on the Eric road, and has a shary of \$2.5.0 a year."

"then "stamps" ingat be of use to nim," chimed in a well-to-do and bland, comfortable looking gentiamen.

eman.
"Yes," repuled the smoker, "he has been seen—een all round."

themps.

"Yes," reptied the smoker, "he has been seen—seen an round,"

"You may bet on that," said a convivial and jolly old gentleman in the corner. "Tammany treks"—the old game."

The FITH AVENUE HOTEL.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel the bar had a few politicians in the smoking chairs, prominent among whom was commissioner Nichelson, who, between the puffing of his cigar, chaded a group of republicans with the misfortune of sending one of their party to Albany with a conscience "I hear he is a very conscientions man, never been known to do anything off the square in his life," remarked the commissioner, and he evidently was saying what he believed.

"Very," repided a gray-haired republican; "if he did not have his conscience partitled and made as sensitive as a holographic plate under Jim Fisk, I don't know any man in the State that could do it."

"Very good, very good, very good," came in as a chorus, and "cookalist" were ordered all round.

At Chris O'Connor's, at O'Donnell's, in Third avenue: Houghton's, Twenty-fourth street, and Bradiey's states all was preity quiet. There were lev po iteians present at either place, but those who were there were thoroughly engrossed with the

at the Saturday might hop, there was the usual gathering, and among these many prominent positi-cians, who over a bottle of champagne discussed the attraction. situation.

The central figure of this group was Colonel Funk.

The central figure of this group was Colonel Fauk. The Colonel had just come in from the mazy while of the dance, having left his pretty little partner in the care of a lady riend. The Colonel had not long returned from Albany. He had not long returned from Albany. He had been present at the exciting seene in the moraling, and says he shall not easily lorget it. Colonel Fouk says that he univ expects to receive the Tammany nomination. He is very much respected in the ward. He claims to have a large support from both political parties, and unless he has orders from "the Boss" to withdraw his candidature he will certainly run for jeo onice. He had left the buise of the Sachems in the morning, and believes that they beat in unison with his desires. The Colonel speaks confidently of his success, and has no doubt of defeating freing sneuld he become a candidate.

Up to up early hour this morning informal meetings, semi-social and semi-political, were field between the dances, and politicians of more or less prominence dro, ped in to pay their respects to the Colonel.

JIM IRVING'S CANDIDATUEE.

"Jim Irving," as the boys familiarly style the

prominence dro, ped in to pay their respects to the Coionel.

Jim Irving," as the boys familiarity style the combative member of the Sixteenth district, was interviewed by a Herald reporter yesterday. Jim says that he resigned for the good of the party and its in interest, He thinks that his conduct can be vindicated and that it will be promptly supported by his fermer constituents. As these are his sentiments, pure and supple, and as he has always had a reputation of courage, which he does not intend to dim by any act of cowardice, he certainly intends to be a candidate and do his best to represent his old friends. He has the fuffect confidence that he shall not be disappointed in his friends, and that on the election day he will be found the winning man.

The news from Albany was clasused by the employes of Uncle Sam in a very excited manner. The despatches from Albany was clasused by the embodyes of Uncle Sam in a very excited manner. The despatches from Albany were read alond and the number consecution was observable on the countenances of the cerks.

"Energed again, by imminy!" cried a short-

ethiost consternation was observable on the countenances of the cirks.

"Euchrod again, by jimm'ny!" cried a short-hurred clerk, who stood on a tail stool and waved a copy of an evening paper in the faces of his eager audience.

"Euchred again, and Tammany is stronger than ever. Look y'ear. Fenton is at the oottom of tais thing. He's bound to bust up Conkling, and something's about to happen. Bet ye ten dollars there's gom' to be a row. Don't you believe that Wingans was goin' to vote with Tammany without knowin' what he was doin'. Look out for yerseives, feilows.

of a row."

"On, hang Fenton and Fisk," remarked a senten-tions individual in spectacles. "What can they do, nayhow? They'll be burst in the next election. Tammany has escaped this time, but the end is at hand."

nons individual in spectacies. "What can they do, anyhow? They'll be burst in the next election. Tammany has escaped this time, but the end is at hand."

"Now, look here," exclaimed the first orator; "chat's good enough for Twenty-third street, but we can't swallow it out-ide of that institution.

THE BOSS OWNS ALL THESE FELLOWS
In the Legislature, and he ken do as he blamed pleases, an' renton knows what he's about, you bet. There's many of us who won't know whar we air before Christimas. Don't run away with the idee that this muss was got up too nothin'. I tell ye what it is, the Albany anair means a great deal, and it doesn't mean any good to us. We don't care it half a dozen republicans boited from the party and voted to sustain Tammany so long as the little arrangement in the Custom House is not interfered with. That's what's the matter with Hannah, by limminy."

The HERALD reporter, who happened to be in the office when tims seene was occurring, here withing wand made a tour of the building. He found the officers unanimous in condemning the action of Mr. Winans, and uttering.

"Confound the fellow," sud one, whose opinion on the matter was solicited. "If he had hed out not Tammany machine would have been smisned, and we would have had it all our own way. Now we are worse off than we were before, we are.

AT THE BLO-SOM CLUE.

The events that transpired at Albany yesterday caused the members of the Blossom Club to assemble in full force last evening. The splendid rooms and halls were illuminated in a manner which reminded one of the celebration of a great victory or some other signal occurrence. Every gas burner seemed strained to the ulmost to give the greatest amount of light, and the mercased limination the sparkle until the eye could scarcely look upon them. The billiard room was occupied by an eager host, but they were evidently not so mitent upon the games as upon sometaing else more dear to them.

"I bet any money we shall have Winans in this neighborhood to-mark," said stail dark swell with "Pundre

HEARD ITS LAST MUSIC. "I heard only a few minutes since that the 'Boss' had given him an invitation to work this route to-night;"
"All right; let him come; we give him the hand of fellowship," said a gentlemm who is accustomed to

"All right; let him come; we give him the hand of fellowship," said a gentieman who is accustomed to criminal procedures; "so long as he makes himself agreeable I have no objections."

"Oh, pishaw," said the good-natured director-inchief, "what have we to make a fuss about? Don't you know that the programme was laid out at the commencement of the session, and that this is only carrying it out? Why, gentiemen, where have you been to for the last three months? Mr. Wingus has only done the old trick after all, it's seil and be sold—that's the motto in that quarter?"

"All very good, str." chimed in the renticman in the slouched hat, "but we know it could not have been so clearly defined in the programme. How could Hitchman or the 'Boss,' or any one et e have forestendily."

"Don't you believe it," continued the director; "it's NOTHING OF THE SOLT;

outbirst of langither shat our frient up. "Why don't you ask us it the san rose this morning?"
"Well, it that is not news I know what is to you, wise as you are. The "loss" has invited the renegade voter to be present at a lay one at the oriental Lonight, and a regular gang of the boys will be there to shout hall Columbia?"
"MILLY FOR THE ROSES."

says slouched bat. "He'll make the game cheerful if no one cise does. Let's give nin a bumper," and the boss actually diled their glasses and drank long lie to W. M. T.

the boss actually filled their glasses and drank tong like to W. Al. T.

At the object and anticipated a visit by Wingars to the Oriensal, and had sent a note to the immission Standley, Campbell and others to the immission Standley, Campbell and others to enterian the prose yie to the best of their antity—to spare neither music manners nor management, so that ae be made happy. The facted call was even to be knied shound he present a gournandezing appearance, but in no case was he to miss the "hitle to be the winder none know better how to present than the members of the little establishment round the corner in East Bradiway. The inscinating Campbell, whose diamond sind gave almost enough light to illuminate a cottage floor, stood wasch in hand as the neighboring cauren clock announced the hoar of cleven, and shaking his head mot methodically was a Assembly nol—mattered, "I car ne'll not be here to-night; he promised to come cetween ame and ten o'clock; all the chowder will be as cold as ice."

"All right now Be patient, canly you? The you

and ten o'clock; all the chowder will be as cold as ice."

"All right now. Be patient, can't yon? Do you think you are passing a bill for the licensing of whiskey stills or Going Through A Lobby Quadrille, that you are so impatient?" said the conical Allaire. "By the way, Campoel, you ought to get a bill introduced to increase the samines of the officers of the police force."

"I don't believe he will come," joined in Pickering, who had gravoously done the honors all the evening; "anyway, it's plensant to know that we did the best we could in getting up the hade entertainment for him. Fil wager he's been detained somewhere in the neighborhood of Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street.

"Now, get up and let us listen to the music," said

third street.

"Now, get up and let us listen to the music," said the Judgo, as some one commenced to play "Irish Molly, Ob." upon an excellent instrument in the partor. "Music shad compensite us, frieads, for the loss of good company. I prithes be of good cheer. Our nost has yet much old wine, and if we shall not hear the melodious responses from our looked-for guest we must drink his hearth, although it is said, "Jaksent a low,ours lovi."
"Good boy," said the Cabdain; "we'll follow that advice right away, and he shall hear of it by mail before the 'milky way' has left the strees to-morrow morning."

row morning."
"Was it not a regular piece of fraud for Winans" "Was it not a regular plece of frand for Winans" party to get him to sign these d—d resolutions?" said Campbell. "He signed, of course, like any other individual who trusted his party, and didn't stop to react them; he ddin't even know what they were until he was planged into the quagante. I glory in a man who has

were until he was panaged into the quagante. I glory in a man who has

COURAGE TO COME OUT
and snow hiuself in that way. Let him vote; the democratic consistetion will be thangful and he wnit remeaner Eire with feelings of gratifude and Tammany with many form thoughts."

"By thander, I'm take care of him," said the Judge. The docelul sound of the churca clock now sounded half-past eleven, and yet no guest and arrived. The chowder was steaming, the members were steaming also and stewing too.

"West, I give him up," said one of the crowd; "And I," "And I," "And I," and I," joined in the whole gang, until it became apparent that the good cheer would have an her trouble for nothing. Winans did not arrive, and therefore the disappointed members retired to their booses without having derived that pleasure which the "Boss" had led them to expect.

THE BOTSER HOMICIDE.

Investigation Before Coroner Young-The Mystery Expinined.

The death of Victor Bohrer, tate of No. 117 Ridge street, who died from the effects of injuries received near the lager been saloon No. 113 same street, on the night of the 27th ulumo, has heretofore been published in the HERALD. It was supposed from the a gentleman living in Newark, N. J., had beaten de

a gentleman iving in Newark. N. J., had beaten deceased, but such was not the case, or at least the testimony utterly faffel to show it. In fact the mystery which at first surrounged the case was not dispelled by the evidence elected, and whether Mr. Bohrer was purposely or intentionally liquided is as much a matter of douot as ever. A brief synopsis of the evidence may be found below:—

George Bohrer, a son of deceased, living at 117 Ridge street, deposed that at had-past twelve o'clock on the hight of the 27th uithno, while in bel, he heard him cry for neip, and running down found has father lying on the shiewaik near the stoop of mis house; deceased suid he had been puried down stairs and beaten, but did not any by whom; deceased subsequently said he knew who beas film, but did not know his hims.

Godined Dauberman, barkeeper of the saloon 113 Ridge street, testilies that deceased was there obtween ten and twelve o'clock on the night of the 27th, and was ander the findence of liquor; he attacked a man name! Welden and strack and kicked him; Peter ilong was present, out did not inte fere; after Echiere leaf though went into the back room and fel asleep.

Peter Hauck, of East Newark, testified that he back nown the deceased for several years; he witnessed Bohrer's attack on Wilson; did not leave when Bohrer lett, but sept with the preprietor of the

Bohrer lett, but seep with the preprietor of the sacon; saw no one tollow him out, he had been drinking, heard bext moraling that Bohrer had been hurt. Witness heard that a warrant had been haved for the arrest of a man named Jacob Hoag, which was evidently meant for him, and he gave

himself up.
Other witnesses were called and their testimony Other witnesses were called and their testimony was all to the same chect.

The aute-mortem examination of deceased was read. He stated that as he was proceeding home from the seloon he was knocked down by Jacob hoag, who struck and kicked mm and jumped and stamped on his leg; that after he reached the stoop he dragged him back and again jumped on his leg.

The medical testimony showed that it was necessary to amputate the leg, and that gaugetene set in and death was the result of exhaustion. As there was no evidence to show who attacked the deceased the jury rendered a verdict of death from injuries received in some manner unknown.

ROSTON INTELLIGENCE.

The Atlantic Monthly Management-Proceeds of the French Fair-Anti-Income Tax Association-Arrest of New York Pickee kets. BOSTON, April 15, 1871.

The anticipated change in the management of the Attantic Monthly is authentically announced, James Ticknor Fields will retire from the editorship of the magazine on the 1st of July, and be succeeded by W. D. Howells, at present assistant editor.

The receipts at the French fair up to the close of

The receipts at the French fair up to the close of last night reached \$40,000.

An organization, composed of merchants and others, was formed to day under the name of Anti-neome Tax Association of Boston, its object being to test the constitutionality of the income tax.

Three persons, said to be professional pickpeckets, who arrived from New York hast night, were arrested to-day for practicing their calling in State street. They give their mames as Amos Jacobson, hits-five years of age, and Louis Hart, forty-four years of age.

The prediminary examination of Widham Emerson Charles Guistin and George Cleary, charged with ravishing Miss Whitehead, took blace to-day in the Police Court at Lowell, and resulted in committing the defendants to jail for trial, in default of bail of \$10,000 cach. The victim of the outrage, which the testimony showed to be one of shocking brutality, is a young English factory operative, of modest and prepossesing appearance and good character. The crime was committed in the woods in the outskirts of Lowell, March 12, but the girl's in uries prevented her appearance as witness until to day. Two of the soundreis are still at large.

THE BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.

The Proposed Hempstead Valley Storage

Reservoir.

Mesers. William J. McAlpine and James P. Kirkwood, the engineers who were requested by the Brooklyn Board of Water and Sewerage Commis-Brooklyn Board of Water and Sewerage Commissioners to re-examine the plans for the extension of the water supply by means of the construction of a storage reservoir, have reported that they are of the opinion that 1,000,000,000 gallons of water may be stored in Hempstead creek by three dams. These latter are to be of eight feet depth of water, without loss, by leakage, of any sufficient quantity to prevent such storage for use during the dry seasons of the year. These three dams, instead of the two heretofore proposed, will increase to a moderate extent the cost of the proposed storage, but it will have the advantage that each compartment of the reservoir may be built. If desirable, separacely, and thus extend the expenditure over a lonier period of time, and meet, step by step, the increasing demand. The chief engineer of the work, J. W. Adams, reports to the Board that this plan will increase the present supply of 20,000,000 to a total of 30,000 gallons daily in the dry season.

The plans in detail will be considered by the Board of Water Commissioners at an early day.

Mr. G. D. Cardoto Chief of the Ordinance Burean,

Mr. G. D. Cardono Chief of the Ordinance Bureau in the Mayor's office, received, during the week ending vesterday, 114 complaints of violations of city ordinances, threeen of which has a creat remained, and the remainder have rear referred to the proper departments for potungions

Amnesty Bill.

The Senate Amendmen's to the Deficiency Bill Disagreed to in the House.

Thurman's Amendment to the

Ku Klux Bill Defeated.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1871.

The New Assistant Secretary of the Interior. General Cowan, who was to-day confirmed as Assistant Secretary of the Interior, is now in Washington, but will leave in a day or two for Ohio, where he will adjust his business as Imernal Revenue Supervisor and soon afterwards return and enter upon the duties of his new office. Republican Cancus.

The republican Senators will hold a caucus on Monday on the pending amnesty measure.

The Varancles in the Marine Corps. the Marine Corps are likely to be disappointed. The retiring Board, which assembled at Brooklyn three vecks ago, have made no retirements, and the department is still considering the case of Captain saker, who, it is understood, was dismissed by the court martial of a month since, but whose sentence will probably be commuted to a long suspension in view of distinguished services during the war. The Marine Corps se ms to be in an undisciplined state. Lieutenant Colonel Jones, commanding at Mare sland, Cal., requested to be relieved some two months since; but the first five senior officers of the corps, one of whom should relieve him, have been working assistionally to avoid going there, in view of the fact that the general commanding is now five years over the ag : for retirement, and all desire to be near headqua ters to stand their chances for the

Succession.

Nominations Confirmed. The Senate confirmed the following nominations to-day:-

to-day:—

Benjamin R. Cowan, of Ohio, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Assessing of Internal Revenue—Townsend North, Sixth district of Alchigan; George S. Smith, Eighth district of Alaxamar W. S. Fandlow, Thirty-first district of New York; J. B. Errong, Twenty-fourth district of New York; W. T. Evans, Twenty-fourth district of New York; W. T. Evans, Twenty-fourth district of New York; W. T. Evans, Twenty-fourth district of New York.

Collegeo's of Internal Receive—E. K. Snead, First district of Michigan.

of Michigan.

George W. Cirich and Samuel H. Pook, to be naval constructors, to the vacancies; Joseph M. Livermore, to be surveyor of Eastport, Maine, and the district of Passamaquoidy Bay: Isaac J. Dickson, t. be finited States Marshal for the district of Arizona Territory; E. C. cumungham, to be surveyor general for the district of Nebraska; D. R. Wagsin, to be receiver of puping moneys at Salme, Kansas. be receiver of public moneys at Salma, Kausas, Fostmisters—S. P. Bingham, at Lan ing. Mich.; D. S. Geioer, at Shamakhi, Fa.: Bachel McKibbon, at Middleton, Pa.; N. B. Sunderland, at Barlington, Iowa.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1871.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. OSBOEN, (rep.) of Fla , made a personal explanation in reply to the afficiavit of C. M. Hamilton, a member of the journal, the Capital, accusing him of baving attempted to bribe that gentleman with an offer of twenty thousand del-lars for his vote and services on a Florida ratiroad bill. The affidavit also charged him with having introduced in the the times, large stockholder. Various adjustits and correspondence were read by the Clerk, at Mr. Osborn's suggestion, to show that the charges were purely madelens; that the only loundaries for that of bribery was the overtures of Hamilton to secure a price for his vote, and that he capital stock of ten minoses of dollars Mr. Osborn has never held more than ten shares, at one thousand dollars, of the stock of the campany last referres to.

Mr. ROUEETRON, TEN, of S. E. moved to take

Mr. ROBERTSON. TED. of S. C., moved to take up his amendment as the order of business, so as to allow the House Amnests bill to be considered at the present season. He stated in reply to Mr. Conking that his purpose was, if the motion prevailed, to calt up the bill to-may for denate only.

denate only.

Mr. Coskilling, (rep.) of N. Y., remarked that this being Saturday the Senate was very thin a number of Senators having left the city with the uncertaining that only executive business would be considered. He hoped the motion would be deterred till next week.

Mr. ROBERTSON replied that he had given five days' previous notice of the motion, and mainted upon a vite.

Mr. TRUBELL, (rep.) of III., odd not thus the Senate so thin as represented. It was the failest Senate by had ever known for a Saturday. He hoped no fright of annext.

Mr. The white, t. (rep.) of Ill., old not think the Senate so thin as represented: it was the fullest Senate by had ever known for a Saturday. He hoped no friend of amnesty would allow the subject to be postponed in that way.

(There were at talk point so me fully Senators present.)

Mr. Wilson, crep. of Mach., thought the time and come to act upon the subject, and would so vote.

Mr. Chandler, (rep.) of Mich., moved an executive session. Lost—16 to 2a.

Kr. Moratle, (rep.) of Ve., submitted a proposition withdrawing objection to Mr. Robertson's motion, on condition that a mai vote on the Amnesty bill should not be taken until the Ax Kax vill had passed both nonses.

Mr. ROBERTSON acquienced; but seven al Senators declined to be bound by any such arrangement.

Mr. SAWYER, (rep.) of S. C., was of opinion that, after the bill which passed yesterday, no more apportune moment than the present comb be found for passing the Amnesty bill, the own belief had been that there was an understanding that the subject should be monatored te-day.

Messer, CANFIRNS and FERLINGUENESS triped that a vote be deferred upon the pending motion.

During in the decate action on the measure, and warned its friends that it would be impossible to have it acted upon if they now allowed it to 3 over.

Mr. FERLINGHUENES, (rep.) of S. J., then renewed the motion, upon which Mr. Thurman demanded the years and nays.

Carried—Yeas M. nays 24.

motion, upon which for, and the many set.

Carried—Yeas 31, nays 24.

An executive session was then, held and at forty-five minutes past one the senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1871. THE DEFICIENCY HILL.

The House met at eleven o'clock, and resumed the consideration of the remaining Senate amendments to the Defi-ciency bill. The amendment for the establishment of a public

park in Washington city was the first that came up for con-Mr. Cook, (rep.) of Ill., offered a substitute for the Senare amendment proposing to leave the whole subject in the hands of the Territorial authorities of the District, and to

ate amendment proposing to leave the whole subject to the hands of the Territorial authorities of the District, and to give them juriseletion over the grounds in anestion, the proceeds of unused loss and squares belonging to the overnment to be applied to their improvement. He explained and advocated his amountment. Ind., argued against the substitute, Mr. CORDENS, deem of Ind., argued against the substitute, Mr. CORDENS, deem of Ind., argued against the substitute, and to of the proposer. In the ranget of these grounds to the Territorial authorities, as they might be hereafter wanted by the government for bothing or other privates.

All substitute.

All PARSWOATH. (rep.) of III., argued that before going to work to establish a magnificent park for the benefit of those who owned equipages they should that improve the grounds surrounding the Capitol, which are now in a discarding and the substitute.

Mr. BECK, (dem.) of Ky., argued that the only safe thing in be done at present was to non-concur in the Senale amountment and reduce to have anything to do with the subject until next sealon, when a properly matured bil can be got up. The persons was would have charge of the matter would truly up for a mere song the government lost in the neighborhood of the proposed park and increase their value one handred or one tousand per cent.

Mr. BURDETT, (rep.) of Mo., agreed with Mr. Reck. He was in factor of a park in Machington, but he proposed that the people of Washington, the the people of every above city, should pay for it with their own mones. He was withing, however, under proper restriction, that the government should furnish the grounds and let the city do its share in furnishing grantenamy of munificance.

Mr. EUTLER, rep.) of Mass, favored the establishment of a park in Washington, but he neighborhood or munificance.

Mr. EUTLER, rep.) of Mass, favored the establishment of a park in Washington, it was due to the nation that the Capitol, the most beautiful building in the world, should have a setting that was w

out the plan now. The property should be kept by the government till Congress would be justified in undertaking the work.

The debate being closed the House proceeded to vote.

Mr. Buildert moved to amend the substitute by providing that the cost of improving the park shall be delrayed by the city of Washington. Rejected.

Mr. Cook's substitute for the Senate amendment was agreed to.

The queviou was then taken on agreeing to the Senate amendment as amended by the substitute, and it was rejected evess 47, nays 113.

The Senate amendment as to the reissue of bank note currency was again taken up.

Mr. Stoughton, rep.) of Mch., moved an amendment to the amendment adopted vesterday on muton of Mr. Holman, previding that the proceeds of the tax on circulation shall be expended in defraying the cost of the reissue. Rejected.

If Tammany did not do this who would get the homman loss openions were divised, but too favored was, evidently Colones Funk, of the Eleventh regiment, and projector of irving He t. Dolla news go get leader week and projector of irving and Funk, and projector of irving He t. Dolla news go get leader week and get leading to the regiment, and projector of irving and Funk, and projector of irving and Funk, and projector of irving He t. Dolla news go get leader week and get leading to the survival discussing the election "next week" and botton in the trip, and served to be survival discussing the election "next week" and of the law.

The most noticeable places visited last night by the Herkald reporter are given bolow:

The Andrew Jackson Club, in Lexington avenue, at was quiet. Kobody had arrived from Albany at time o clock, and the neuth habiture were not present. A group or two of young pelificians gathered rogether of the survival demand of the strong period. A group or two of young pelificians gathered forgether was not to be an additional to be survival from the habiture of the strong period. A group or two of the strong period period period of the strong period per

then ordered.

SE NATE AMENDMENTS TO THE RU KLUX DILL.

On motion of Mr. SHELLABARGER, rep. 10f Ohio, at halfpast three the Senate amendments to the six Klux bill were
taken from the Speaker's table.

Mr. SHELLABARGER and be would more to concur in all
the amendments except the last two the one in reading to
the outh of jurors, and the other what is known as the other
tean amendment. As to those he would more a nucleoncurrence and ask for a conference committee.

Mr. Would have no possible objection to the proposition.

He was glad to hear that the perterman (Mr. Shemabarger)
would move to non-concur in those most convictors amendments. Nr. SHELLADARGER moved the previous question on the

Mr. SHRILADARGER moved the previous question on the amendments. Seconded.
Mr. Cox. dem. Jo'N. Y., remarked that he did not care to discuss the amen ments. They might pass with the sicence of death and the grace.
Mr. Eldelber, doon, of Wis., di' not believe such amendments ments onget to pass without discussion.
The House proceeded to vote on the amendments. The amendment extensing, the right of the President to suspend the writ of he ace co pus to the wet of the next regular assist of Congress, matead of this June 1, 1871, was rejected by 6 year against 16 mays.
The amendment in relation to the oath of jurors was rejected without the years and mays.
The amendment is relation to the oath of jurors was rejected without the years and mays.
The amendments known as the Sherman amendment, amensing damages on localities, was rejected by 46 year against 1d mays.
All the other amendments were concurred in.
A committee of concernors was ordered on the disagreeing value of the two bases, and Messra, Sheilanar, cr. Scondel on i Kerr were appointed.
The House thea, at rorty-live minutes past four o'clock P. M., adjourned.

CHURCH CHARITY.

A Fair That was Not All a Fair with the Whole Story Fairly Told.

Ritualistic Ries and a Contest for Rights of & Different Kind-A Lady Pays a Church Debt by a Fair-How the Church Don't Pay the Lady and How the Lady Appeals to the Court.

Pairs, having various beneficiary objects in view, to lay the foundations of new charitable asylums, or make more secure the foundations of those that have already been laid, to help built new churches or pay off the debts of old ones, to render needful pecuniary assistance to private charities, or, with broader scope of benevolent a.m. to extend aid to general objects of charity looking to the relief or those of every class and condition of life, are of common occurrence in this city. Large and expensive halls being hir d for the purpose, attractively gotten up, the array of articles for sale fascinatingly rich varied, and, an important element of success-young, beautiful and accompli hed young ladies-presiding with bewitching grace at the counters and doing the seiling, it is not to be wondered at that they are both popular and successful. Alas, the rarity Of Christian charity.

Thomas Hood might write this, viewing human benevolence from the standpoint of the great British metropolis. No one can write this here. New York is splendidly manificent in her charities, and, as we have already intimated, fairs are a very common change through which the richly bounceous GIFTS OF THE CHARITABLE PUBLIC now. Happily is it charity covereth a multitude of

sins, and the charity thus dispensed makes up much for fae many meannesses, the playane pairiness of soul, and produgacy, and debauchers, and crimes, and ways that are dark and crooked that go so far to make up the great oney life about us. Among the various objects referred to, in aid of which fairs are invoked, a not unfrequent one during the past few years is to raise money for new churches, the result mainly of the up town migration of churches. Caurch edifices, like those erceted for secular uses, have the expenses of their erected for secular uses, have the expenses of their erection—as is well known—wonderfully increased, aimost in a geometrical ratio, as fact, beyond the original calculation. The leading HEAVY WEIGHTS IN THE CHURCH have contributed largely and then anded to their contributions. It would be marcesomable to ask them for more, and it would not do to tax the lesser weights to a greater extent than tacy have already been taxed. The result is, a fair is gotten up, crowds pour in, prices are paid for articles perfectly flabulous compared with what they could be bought for elsewhere, the schedule works to a charm, peasure and charly are most agreembly commined, the required money is russed, the incubes of debt removed or prospective wants anticipated, and everything goes on smoothly. It is not ofen we hear of these fairs afterwards, except the complaints of some of the delicate ladies about being overworked and the result of the good results accomplished. A case of an exceptional nature is however shortly to be brought before Cinef austice but, of the Court of Common fleas. In this case there was a

there was a

CHURCH TO BE BUILT.

This was a no less notable courch than the high rimalistic church St. Arban's in Forty-seventa street, between Fourth and Madison avenue. The time was 1805. Mrs. Eliza L. Constant, a whole hady of largely benevolent impulses and at this time possessed of considerable wenth, suggested that

A FARS

integrly benevoient imposes and at this time possessed of considerable weath, suggested that

would be just the thing to hele them out of their pecuniary difficulties. The last was resolved upon. As she had had considerable experience in this sort of thing to her was entrusted its sole management. She took hold of matters with ting ther was entrusted its sole management. She took hold of matters with ting there only the other considerable and the sole management. She took hold of matters with ting there only zeal of which women are so capacite when their energies are once thoroughly aroused. It is unnecessary to go through all the defails of her profundary labors. She produced fiving Hall, bough goods of various parties to over for sale, organized the corps of ladv venders, and, in short, looked after things generally and particularly. A boother of hers was one of the vestrymen, and thours not besself a member of the church she was given the bestless a member of the church she was given the bestless a member of the church she was given the bestless to operation by all the memoers, productional and sisternood alike. On the opening night Mrs. Coastant found

stant found

A SLIGHT DRAWBACK
In the appointment of another laby as treasurer.
This dod not look exactly like trasting all the management to her; but it was not the mondaining of the money she cared about, only that enough me his be realized to accomplish the object of the laby. It was one misfortance that the fair opened the mixt after the assessmation of President Lincolm, when the subject was uppermost in every heart and the theme of every tongue. However, it was

dent inncome, when the subject was uppermost in every heart and the theme of every tongue. However, it was

A SPLENDID SUCCESS.

So far, very well. But now comes that part of the story the preliminary of the introduction of the matter into court. We have mentioned the purchases for the firt made by Mrs. Consant. She had no office the story is that these purchases amounted to \$3,700. The bills were gromptly paid.

THE WAY THE BILLS WE'VE PAID IS the Interesting feature of it. Two of the vestrymen were then, as perhaps they be now, cankers in wall street. The sister of one of these gentlemen was the appointed treasurer of the lair. The proceeds of the fair were deposited in our brother's bank. Mrs. Constant ball an account in this bank. A lew days a ter the fair site went to draw some money and was to de that she had no money in the bank.

"How is that:" she impured with astonishment. "Your money has all been paid out," was the laconic response.
"Been paid out; for what?"

"Those only of purchases for the fair,"

So the care stood and so it stil strids. Mrs. Constant has brought to recover back this tride of \$3,700 paid on account of that fair. Thes uit is br ught—such being that and legal formula—agrished the recor, directors, wardens and vertry of the church. Mrs. Constant and it will be understood we have been giving that fair the story as a modated in the pradings on her side—tried long and patically to get be money without resorting to the triband of the courts, out the church an horites having the say in the matter refused to pay back the money. The worst of it is, she is now poor, and needs, as she says, the meney. The

she is now poor, and needs, as she says, to meady. The perfect words. They claim that the fair was not potten up by the church, but by an association, and that the articles sent to the fair and publifor by Mrs. Constant were her gift to the church. The case promises to incite a long and determined legal contest. Ars. Constant has employed the eminent lawyers, ex-Judge Pullerion and Powlet & Hopkins, as her legal advisers; while the church have retained the equally eminent counsel, Mesers. Owen, Nash & Gray. The tilal will begin next term, and promises to be one of the most interesting that has been held in this branch of our courts for some time.

FAVORS TO THE FOUNDLINGS.

The Sisters of Charity of the Foundling Asylum, shall be expensed in defraying the cost of the relaxie. Rejected.

The question was then taken by year and may on agreeing to the sensite amendment as amended yesterony, and it was rejected—year 85, mays 87.

The Sisters of Charity of the Foundling Asylum, No. 3 North Washington secare, return their sincere may rejected—year 85, mays 87.

The Sisters of Charity of the Foundling Asylum, No. 3 North Washington secare, return their sincere thanks to Mr. Wattack for his kindness in offering the shall be in the state for a matrice performance on the 12th mst., at which was realized \$2,000. Mr. Frougham Mears. Dawes, Rands I and McCornick against it, rejected.

Mr. LEONARD Myrzs, (rep. of Pa., moved to amend the Senate since ment which repeals the law for the continuous different time and thients to make the matrice attractive. To Mrs. McCornics also as the short of share he adding a provisor that the repeal shall not take effect until after the shir of the sinceres.

Barea, 1874. Rejected—year 50, mays 95.